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Description

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An inorganic scintillating mixture and a sensor assembly for charged particle dosimetry

The invention relates to an inorganic scintillating mixture,
10 i.e. for use in charged particle (i.e. protons and heavy ions) dosimetry, and further to a sensor assembly for charged particle dosimetry, i.e. using said inorganic scintillating mixture. Furthermore, the invention is related to several different utilizations of said scintillating mixture.

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The signal generated by ionising radiation within a scintillator of a dosimetry system is typically transmitted to a light-readout device by means of optical fibres. The light-readout device such as a charge coupled device (CCD)
20 has the function to convert the transmitted light into an electrical signal. The transmitted optical signal may be focused on a CCD by means of a lens as well as the use of photo multiplier means are suited.

25 Unfortunately, some amount of light is induced in the non-scintillating optical fibres when they are exposed to radiation. This is an undesired background signal that is added to the main signal coming from the scintillator. This fibre light is emitted by two independent mechanism, Čerenkov and fluorescence, by exposing the fibres to various high-energy photon and electron beams. With photons and electrons, the radiation-induced light is caused primarily by Čerenkov.
30 This is not the case when the fibres are exposed to proton radiation, where fluorescence is the main source for the fibre light signal. Therefore, a background subtraction is suggested with the use of parallel light guides, without a scintillator attached, to measure the fibre light signal. To

avoid the background subtraction the ratio of the fibre light background signal to the scintillator light signal has been investigated as a function of the scintillating volume to be below 1%. Thus, scintillators with high emission efficiency 5 are desired for a dosimetry system. Due to this requirements and in accordance with the higher efficiency shown by inorganic scintillating material the use thereof is better suited for detectors.

10 A second undesired effect involved in the scintillation dosimetry is the well known ionisation quenching, which shows up a decreasing scintillating efficiency with increasing ionisation density. The loss of emission efficiency is pronounced in the Bragg peak region due to the increased 15 stopping power of the protons compared to the one in the plateau and it depends on the type of scintillator used.

With respect to the medical application of proton radiation, such as radiation therapy to cure people from cancerous 20 diseases, an effective radiation directed to the cancerous tumour has the highest priority in order to avoid any harm to the neighbouring sane tissue. Therefore, high approaches are directed to the quality management of the proton radiation generator and to the beam design. Consequently, it is obvious 25 that the afore-mentioned effects, like fiber light background signal and quenching, jeopardize the gain of reliable and exact quality planning in proton radiation therapy.

It is therefore the aim of the invention to provide both an 30 inorganic scintillating material that does not or only in a negligible manner show the afore-mentioned disturbing quenching characteristics with high emission efficiency in order to avoid fiber light background subtraction and a sensor assembly allowing particle dosimetry, such as proton 35 or heavy ion dosimetry, in an efficient and high quality range.

This aim will be achieved according to the invention with respect to the inorganic scintillating material by an inorganic scintillating mixture comprising at least a first and a second component each having a characteristic behaviour
5 in response to the irradiation with charged particles, such as protons and heavy ions, showing a typical Bragg peak with respect to a relative dose; said first component having a ionisation quenching characteristic in the Bragg peak region and said second component showing an increased efficiency in
10 the Bragg peak region in comparison to a reference curve for the relative dose. Preferably, an inorganic scintillating mixture may comprise $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ and $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$. This mixture combines the characteristics of both components $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ and $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ under the respective proton radiation. Thereby,
15 the $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ shows in the range of the Bragg peak the expected quenching behaviour that leads to an artificial decrease of the relative dose in the depth where the Bragg peak is located. Surprisingly, the $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ showed an increasing efficiency in the Bragg peak under proton
20 exposure. By using a mixture comprising these components both the quenching effect of the phosphor $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ and the unexpected increased efficiency of the phosphor $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ are balanced and, therefore, the scintillating mixture displays exactly the actual relative dose, especially in the
25 depth of the tissue or a anthropomorphic medium where the so-called Bragg peak occurs.

Excellent results have been shown when the content of $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ is in the range of 60 to 90 %wt and the content of
30 $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ is in the range of 10 to 40 %wt. Spoken in more general terms the content of $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ shall exceed the content of $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ significantly. With respect to a 138 MeV proton beam the scintillating mixture became very well suited at $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ is in the range of 75 to 85 %wt and
35 $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S}:\text{Ag}$ in the range of 15 to 25 %wt.

An alternative embodiment according to the invention provides an inorganic scintillating mixture comprising an optical cement, $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Tb}$ and $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S:Ag}$. The content of optical cement allows during the term of preparation of a sensor head both the exact dosing of required amount of the mixture and an optimal coupling of the mixture to an optical fibre. Again, a preferred composition thereof comprises the optical cement in the range of 20 to 60 %wt, the $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Tb}$ in the range of 30 to 60 %wt and the $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S:Ag}$ in the range of 05 to 30 %wt. Further, with respect to the 138 MeV proton beam a preferred composition comprises optical cement in the range of 35 to 45 %wt, the $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Tb}$ in the range of 43 to 53 %wt and the $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S:Ag}$ in the range of 07 to 17 %wt, preferably 40 %wt optical cement, 48 %wt $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Tb}$ and 12 %wt $(\text{Zn},\text{Cd})\text{S:Ag}$.

With respect to the sensor assembly, the afore-mentioned aims are achieved according to the invention by a sensor assembly for charged particle dosimetry, such as proton or heavy ion dosimetry, comprising:
a three-dimensional array of sensor heads;
each sensor head being located on one end of an optical fibre; the opposite end of the optical fibre being associated with an optical light readout assembly;
each sensor head and at least partially its optical fibre are inserted into a respective cavity located in a holder member.

This sensor assembly allows to dispose a plurality of sensor heads in a three-dimensional shape in order to define a sensor volume, in which for the dosimetry purpose only one sensor head is hit by the proton beam as seen in the direction of the proton beam. This measure enables to minimize the dose disturbances and therefore determines the relative dose for each fractional volume of the sensor volume. The choice of the right density and the type of suited scintillator for the sensitive volume represents in general a compromise between what is requested to avoid the

fibre light background subtraction, namely a strong signal, and what is requested to minimize the disturbances on the dose distribution, namely a relative stopping power close to one and a small scintillating volume. A phosphor

- 5 concentration, such as a $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}:\text{Tb}$ concentration, of 60% and a radiation sensitive volume of 0.005 cm^3 guarantees a sufficiently high signal intensity to avoid the background subtraction thanks to a measured ratio of the scintillator light signal to the fibre light signal less than 1%. This
10 allows as well to have a small sensitive volume for a better resolution reducing the impact on the dose distribution due to a relative high stopping power. Deriving under this circumstances the exact knowledge of the spatial distribution of the therapeutic concentration of the proton radiation
15 allows to design the gantry and the beam properties, like angle of the beam, movement of the patient, in order to provide an ideal technique for the intensity modulated proton therapy. Therefore, the sensor assembly can be used in a water phantom that is comparably similar to human tissue with
20 respect to proton absorption and has therefore an anthropomorphic character.

In order to support the assembling of the sensor assembly, it may be very helpful if the holder member is a substantially
25 cylindrical shaped organic body; said cavity is oriented along its longitudinal axis and has a depth aligned with the desired sensor head's position in said three-dimensional array. For that reason, the cavity allows to properly position the sensor head.

- 30 Consequently, a simple embodiment for the alignment of the holder members is possible when the holder members may be attached in a holder block generating a regular pattern of the sensor heads as seen in a direction parallel to the
35 longitudinal axis of the holder members. For the uniform arrangement of the sensor heads, the regular pattern may be a hexagonal pattern allowing to accommodate the sensor heads

relative to its adjacent sensor heads in an equidistantial manner.

In order to both support an efficient assembling process and
5 to offer a simple access for replacement of a sensor head or
its optical fibre in case of failure, the holder block may
comprise a stopper member being disposed opposite to the
holder block assuring that each tip of the holder member is
oriented with a distinct distance from the holder block as
10 seen along the longitudinal axis of the holder member. Due to
this features a single holder member can be inserted into the
holder block that can be designed as a plate having a
plurality of holes for inserting the holder members and can
be removed as well individually.

15 The reliability and sensitivity of the sensor assembly is
highly requested due to its use for the quality management in
proton therapy that require that the sensor heads are held
exactly in their desired position and that the sensor volume
20 is kept free from external light sources. To fulfill these
requirements, the holder member may comprise an annular notch
being associated with a sealing ring, i.e. a rubber o-ring,
disposed in the holder block or in the notch of the holder
member. While inserting the holder member into the holder
25 block the holder member snaps into the desired position by
the cooperation of the notch and the ring.

With respect to the above-mentioned advantageous
scintillating mixture. the sensor head may have a cylindrical
30 shape and preferably comprises a mixture containing optical
cement, $Gd_2O_3:Tb$ and $(Zn,Cd)S:Ag$ in a composition as defined
above. Typically, the sensor head may have a diameter in the
range of 1 to 5 mm and a height in the range of 1 to 5 mm as
to design a sensor head having comparably small volume but
35 high scintillating efficiency.

For the sensitivity of the sensor assembly it is
tremendously important that a cross-talk of light portions
generated in one distinct sensor head into adjacent sensor
lines is avoided. Therefore, the phantom may be black, or the
5 holder member, i.e. manufactured from PE or other suitable
polymer material, can be black.

The surface of the sensor head opposite to the surface
connected to the optical fibre may be layered with a
10 reflexion film reflecting the light portions back into the
distinct sensor head and into the corresponding optical
fibre. This is done to increase the light correction as well
as to have a similar individuell gain for several sensor
heads.

15 Another important demand with respect to the spatial
orientation of the sensor heads consists in the requirement
that a proton beam shall only hit one sensor head as seen in
the direction of the beam-line. Therefore, the three-
20 dimensional array may be disposed in a cuboid sensor volume
in a manner that the sensor head positions are defining a
plane substantially parallel to the (111)-plane in a crystal
having a cubic pattern.

25 Additional features and embodiments of the present invention
are apparent to a person skilled in the art. The following
description will explain some of the preferred embodiments
and will quote the following drawings that are used to
illustrate the present invention. Therefore, a brief
30 description of the drawing is given below.

Figure 1 is a schematic view of the experimental setup for
proton dosimetry;

35 Figure 2 is a schematic view of a sensor head to be used in
an sensor assembly for proton dosimetry;

Figure 3 is a schematic view on the geometrical disposition of the sensors in a sensor assembly for proton dosimetry;

5 Figure 4 is a photography of a dummy glass tube arrangement in order to define a holder module for a sensor assembly for proton dosimetry;

10 Figure 5 is a depth dose curve measured with different compositions of the scintillating sensor head;

Figure 6 is a schematic view on a sensor assembly for use with proton dosimetry;

15 Figure 7 is a systematical plot of the relative dose in the dependency of the penetration depth for a proton therapy optimized to obtain a homogeneous physical dose distribution; and

20 Figure 8 is another systematical plot of the relative dose in the dependency of the penetration depth for a proton therapy optimized to obtain a homogeneous biological equivalent dose distribution.

25 A spot-scanning technique, developed at the PSI in recent years, takes full advantage of the intrinsic potential of the proton depth dose distribution for medical applications for the treatment of deep seated tumours as this proton depth dose distribution can be applied by an experimental setup
30 working as a proton irradiator 2 as shown in figure 1. The desired dose distribution is given by a three dimensional distribution of individual thin pencil beams 4 of protons applied to a target volume 6. The pencil beams 4 are so modulated to give a homogeneous radiation dose within the
35 tumour. This is possible thanks to a unique proton gantry 7. The gantry 7 comprises typically a rotating beam delivery system 10 and a patient table 8. A so called sweeper magnet

- moves the beam 4 laterally parallel to itself in one direction. Then with the help of the range shifter the beam 4 is modulated in the energy (scan in depth). The range shifter inserts polyethylene plates in the beam. The scan in the 5 third direction, namely in the second lateral direction, is done by the shift of the patient table 8. The intensity of each spot is controlled by two independent monitors (ionisation chambers) placed before the range shifter plates.
- 10 In this sense, it may mentioned that a four dimensional modulation of the beam 4 takes place, three dimensions for the position and one dimension for the time. This is an ideal technique for providing the intensity modulated proton therapy (IMPT). To ensure a safe patient treatment
- 15 sophisticated beam monitoring instruments and therapy plans verification tools are required. Steering files are the core for a completely computer controlled running therapy. They are responsible for the delivered dose by steering the position and the intensity of each individual proton pencil
- 20 beam 4.

In order to achieve the perfect running therapy, the quality approach of the actually applied proton dose and its distribution have to be known both highly reliable and 25 exactly. Therefore, the applied proton dose is monitored by a testing arrangement using a sensor assembly as described in detail below.

The measurements for determining the characteristics of the 30 different intended scintillating powders are done with the scintillating detector's heads (one head 12 is shown in figure 2) placed directly in a water phantom 14 and kept at a fixed position. The depth dose curve is then obtain by changing stepwise the water level. The gantry 7 is at 0 35 degree position, see figure 1. The water phantom 14 and the detector are placed on the patient table 8 of the gantry 7. Thus, the beam direction is orthogonal to the water surface.

The water phantom 14 comprises an open plexiglas box 16, which can be filled up with water thanks to a pump connected to a water tank. Little steps of about 1mm water thickness 5 and big steps of about 10-20mm have been chosen respectively in the Bragg-peak region and in the plateau as for the curves shown in Figure 5.

10 The used steering file delivers a surface dose for a 6x6cm flat field. This means, that for each spot of the field the number of range-shifter plates inserted in the beam and the intensity were constant. The entrance energy of the protons was 138 MeV and the Bragg peak was located about 13.25cm below the water surface.

15 The reference curve in water for the Bragg curve of 138 MeV proton beam has been measured with a Markus chamber. The used PTW Markus chamber is a small parallel-plate ionisation chamber. It has a plate diameter of 6mm and a plate distance 20 of 2mm, this gives a sensitive volume of 0,055cm³. The chamber is waterproof so that measurements have been performed directly in the water phantom 14 as shown in figure 5 with respect to the dashed curve for the Markus chamber.

25 The sensor head 12 produced for this experimental measurements uses a multicladding bicron fibre (BCF-98) as optical fibre 14. This optical fibre comprises a polystyrene-based core and two layers of cladding. The outermost layer 30 has the lowest refractive index n thus permitting total internal reflection at the second boundary. The fibre's diameter is 2mm and the numerical aperture is 0.74.

35 A fibre sensor 18 can be divided in two main components as follows: the sensor head 12 as the light production device and the optical fibre 16 as part of the light readout device. The light production device is the scintillating sensor head

12 of the fibre sensor 18, where the deposited proton energy
is converted into light thanks to the presence of the
phosphor powder. The light is then transferred to the light
readout device by means of the optical fibre 16. The signal
5 is then focused on a CCD 20 and analysed via computer. Figure
1 and 2 show schematically these main components.

A Bicron BC-600 optical cement has been used to ensure an
optimal coupling between the phosphor powder used in the
10 sensor head 12 and the light guide of the optical fibre 16.
BC-600 is a clear epoxy resin formulated specifically for
making optical joints with plastic scintillators and acrylic
light guide.

15 One embodiment for the preparation of a millimetre big
scintillating volume in the sensor head 12, first, a mixture
of optical cement and phosphor powder in a certain
concentration is carefully prepared. Then a small amount of
the mixture (~0,02g) is dropped into a cylindrical plexiglas
20 holder member 22 and then coupled to the optical fibre 16.
The holder member 22 is made of a 150 mm long cylindrical
plexiglas rod with a 15 mm cylindrical hole drilled in it in
different depths for different fibre sensors 18 as described
below the respect to figures 4 and 6. It has to be mentioned
25 that the material for the holder member 22 can be chosen in a
broad versatility of materials, like PE, Polystyrole etc.

For each prepared scintillating head 12 a protocol is
30 compiled, describing the steps of the preparation and the
quantities of cement and powder involved, in order to know
exactly the prepared concentration and the amount of powder
coupled to the fibre. This method gives a high flexibility in
the preparation of the scintillating heads with different
powder concentrations and different mixture thicknesses Δx on
35 the top of the fibre, to compare their response when they are
exposed to ionising radiation. According to the present
invention two different phosphor powders were mixed together

to obtain a new powder composition, that satisfies specific requirements as described below.

The signal transferred by the optical fibre is focused on a
5 CCD 20 by an optical lens in a lightproof black box. The lens
is the Nikkor AF-S 17-35mm f/2.8D IF-ED wide-angle zoom. In
all the measurements the zoom was set to 17mm focal length
and maximal aperture, namely f/2.8. The system can focus on
more then one fibre in order to study several detector's
10 heads at once. The Full-Frame CCD image Sensor used is a
Kodak KAF-0401E (Apogee instruments). It is a high
performance monochrome area CCD image sensor with 768 x 512
photoactive pixels (9 μ m).

15 In Table 1 are shown the physical properties for
scintillating head that had been manufactured from two
different types of initial powders. This table gives an
exemplarily plot of the scintillating heads 12 used to
investigate their ionisation density's dependence. With
20 respect to the known prior art, first type of initial
scintillating powder Gd₂O₂S:Tb (referred to as P43) has been
used. The second type of sensor heads comprise the inventive
mixture of both (Zn,Cd)S:Ag (referred to as P20) and P43 in
different compositions.

25 In the first column of Table 1, C is the concentration of
phosphor powder in the optical cement. Thus $C=m_p/(m_p+m_c)$,
where m_p and m_c are respectively the powder mass and the
optical cement mass -- the mixture. Hence $m_p=m_{43}+m_{20}$, where
30 m_{43} and m_{20} are respectively the mass of Gd₂O₂S:Tb (P43) and
the mass of (Zn,Cd)S:Ag (P20). In the table M_{43} and M_{20} are
respectively the masses of the two powder relative to the
total powder mass in the mixture, thus $M_{43}=m_{43}/m_p$ and
 $M_{20}=m_{20}/m_p$. Examples for a pure P43 mixture are given, as well
35 for the inventive P43+P20 mixture in a given ratio. The
powder concentration C and the phosphor ratio M_{20}/M_{43} are the
input to calculate respectively the effective density ρ_{eff} and

the relative stopping power ρ_s of the radiation sensitive volume. The densities of the optical cement, P43 and P20 are respectively 1.18, 7.3, 4.35. In the last column, Q is the quantity of powder in the sensitive volume of a thickness Δx of 3mm. The dimension of Q is mg/cm² and indicates the amount of powder on the top of optical fibre per unit surface.

C [%]	M ₄₃ [%]	M ₂₀ [%]	M ₂₀ / M ₄₃	ρ_{eff}	ρ_s (Janni)	Δx [mm]	Q [mg/cm ²] l
06.7	100	-	-	1.25	1.25	3	25
22.8	100	-	-	1.46	1.36	3	100
57.8	100	-	-	2.30	1.80	3	400
22.9	80	20	0.25	1.45	1.35	3	100
22.9	86	14	0.16	1.46	1.36	3	100
22.9	90	10	0.11	1.46	1.36	3	100
58.7	80	20	0.25	2.27	1.79	3	400
58.4	86	14	0.16	2.28	1.79	3	400
58.3	90	10	0.11	2.29	1.79	3	400

Table 1: Physical properties of typically created
scintillating heads.

As seen in Figure 5 Gd₂O₂S:Tb (P43) and (Zn,Cd)S:Ag (P20) have opposite responses in the Bragg peak. The first P43 shows a significant decrease in the relative dose in the so-called Bragg Peak due to its squenching characteristics. The second P20 on the contrary, shows a tremendously unexpected increase in the relative dose in the Bragg peaks. And only the inventive mixture P43+P20 was prepared so that the loss of efficiency for Gd₂O₂S:Tb (P43) could be compensated by the presence of (Zn,Cd)S:Ag (P20). It is expected, that small amount of (Zn,Cd)S:Ag mixed with Gd₂O₂S:Tb will rise the peak-to-entrance ratio of Gd₂O₂S:Tb, in order to get a ratio closer to the one measured with ionisation chambers as given by the dashed line in Figure 5. By assuming that the system has a linear response and with the help of the data of the measurement shown in Figure 5, it is possible to estimate the

amount of (Zn,Cd)S:Ag, that should be added to achieve this goal. The results of the estimation in the experimental setup according to figure 1 is a phosphor mixture comprising 80%wt of Gd₂O₂S:Tb and 20%wt of (Zn,Cd)S:Ag.

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Hence, such a mixture has been prepared and tested as shown in Figure 5. The well match of the curves is an indication, that the system is linear and that with this method it is possible to modulate the height of the Bragg peak, such as to obtain the same peak-to-entrance ratio as for the ionisation chambers used so far.

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Figure 3 now depicts the disposition of the fibre sensors 18 when designing a three-dimensional array of sensor head positions. The fibre sensors 18 are disposed in a hexagonal lattice allowing to dispose the fibre sensors 18 at equal distance to each directly adjacent fibre sensors 18. In this example, the center-to-center distance is 8 mm.

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Figure 4 is a photography of a dummy holder block 24 showing a variety of dummy glass rods 26 kept in a holder plate 28. The dummy glass rods 26 are the representors for the fibre sensors 18 in an intermediate step of manufacturing the three-dimensional array of sensor heads 12. At the tip of each dummy glass rod 26 a sensor head 12 will be located in the latter sensor assembly. From the photography of figure 4, it can be easily derived that the sensor heads 12 will be disposed in a plane similar to a $\langle 111 \rangle$ -plane in a cuboid crystallic structure. Therefore, an incident proton is absorbed only in one distinct sensor head 12 in order to generate a reliable signal for the absorbed dose in the volume of sensor head 12.

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For manufacturing a sensor assembly this dummy holder block can be casted with a tissue equivalent material, like rubber, such as caoutchouc, and the dummy glass rods 26 can be removed after the tissue equivalent material, in this example

rubber, is hardened. Subsequently, the fibre sensors 18 can be inserted instead of the dummy glass rods 26 until they reach their stop position in the rubber block. As a result, the sensor heads 12 are disposed in the same three dimensional 5 appearance that was given by the former arrangement of the dummy glass rods 26.

Additionally, the arrangement according to Figure 4 can be used to manufacture as well a sensor assembly as it will be 10 described below with reference to Figure 6. In this case, the holder plate 28 in figure 4 is equal to the holder plate 32a in figure 6. The sensor heads 12 for this embodiment are in the illustration of figure 4 representing then an intermediate status of the manufacturing process disposed in 15 the plane of the holder plate 28.

An alternative embodiment for designing a three-dimensional array of sensors heads 12 is given in figure 6 exemplarily showing a two-dimensional section of a three-dimensional 20 sensor assembly 30. This sensor assembly 30 comprises a holder plate 32 having openings 34 in which the fibre sensors 18 are inserted until they reach their end position defined by a stop plate 36. The final reachment of the end position is supported by a sealing ring 36 that is disposed in an 25 annular notch 38 formed in the cylindrical plexiglas holding member 22 and which snaps into a corresponding notch 40 in the holder plate 32. The holder plate 32 comprises in this specific embodiment two parts 32a, 32b that are attached by detachable means to each other known to the person skilled in 30 the art, such as screws etc., in order to improve the possibility of assembling the fibre sensors 18 and even disassembling those who failed in function.

In order to design the three dimensional shape of the array 35 of sensor heads 12, in this embodiment the genious act is to provide cylindrical cavities 42 in the desired depth of the cylindrical plexiglass member 22. In general, the fibre

sensor 18 will be assembled prior to its insertion into the holder plate 32 as it is described with reference to figure 2. This cavities 42 might be generated by drilling or other suitable forming techniques as known to the person skilled in the art. By varying the depth of the cavities 42 and the respective disposal of the fibre sensor 18 in the lattice network the desired three-dimensional structure is yielded. In an exemplarily manner, the advantages of this three-dimensional structure is illustrated in Figure 6 using four different portions 4a to 4d of the proton beam 4. The different portion 4a to 4c are absorbed in the respective sensors heads 12a to 12c. The light generated by the scintillating mixture P43/P20 that is comprised in the sensor head 12 is proportional to the respective dose in the respective sensor heads 12. The beam portion 4d is absorbed in a further sensor head being located outside the shown section in figure 6. Anyway, due to the three-dimensional arrangement of the sensor heads 12, each beam section "sees" on its way towards the sensor volume that is defined by the three-dimensional array of the sensor heads 12 only one distinct sensor head 12, even in case the beam direction varies. In the shown embodiment it is apparent that the situation does not change significantly when beam direction has a vectorial component perpendicular to the plane of the drawing. For instance, in case the three-dimensional array is designed according to the 111-plane in a cubic crystal lattice and comprises small discret sensor heads, as shown in Figure 2, the beam direction can be broadly varied. Only orienting the beam parallel to the 111-plane the arrangement of sensor heads 12 is not any longer suitable. However, a very broad range of spatial beam orientations can be checked with this arrangement what has an vast impact on the improvement of quality securing procedures in proton therapy. It is also possible to change the 3d arrangement of the sensor for practical purposes into any desired shape.

In summarizing the afore-mentioned description the new phosphor composition can be applied in the realization of a phantom (sensor volume) comprising a large quantity of small sensitive volumes (sensor heads 12), which can be irradiated from every arbitrary direction, so as to verify the dose distribution of IMPT plans. The sensitive volumes could have a cross section coupled to the optical fibre of $3,14 \text{ mm}^2$ and a thickness of 1,6 mm, which results in small volume of $0,005 \text{ cm}^3$. As already mentioned, the relative stopping power of above suggested mixture P43/P20 is 1.8. This high value has to be kept in mind in the 3D-distribution of the sensitive volumes in the phantom in order to minimize disturbances on the dose distribution. The proposed arrangement avoids to place the sensitive volumes one after the other along the proton path, so that one volume sees the shadow of an other one. The knowledge of the specific geometry and composition of the detector's head permits to realize a virtual phantom for therapy plan calculation and Monte Carlo simulation, which could then take into account the presence of material with high stopping power so to verify the dose distribution calculated with such plans.

- The phosphor $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}: \text{Tb} + (\text{Zn}, \text{Cd})\text{S}: \text{Ag}$ could be used for the preparation of scintillating screens, as those applied in the diagnostic radiology. Dose measurements with the intensifier screens (Lanex screen) used at the PSI need a quenching correction, but this would not be the case for a screen with the right phosphor composition, as suggested above.
- The measured peak-to-entrance ratio can be modulated by steering the ratio of the two powders P43 and P20 in the mixture. This could be exploited to make a detector, that can simulate to some extend the biological response of irradiated tissues. The biological cellular damage is higher (higher RBE) for radiation with high LET, this is the case in the region of the Bragg peak where the discrepancy from the physical proton dose is larger.

The measured peak-to-entrance ratio can be modulated by steering the ratio of the two powders P43/P20 in the mixture. This could be exploited to make a detector, that can simulate 5 to some extend the biological response of irradiated tissues. The biological cellular damage is higher (higher Relative Biological Effectiveness RBE) for radiation with high LET, this is the case in the region of the Bragg peak where the discrepancy from the physical proton dose is larger. During 10 therapy plan calculation the dose distribution is optimised, so to obtain an homogeneous physical dose within the target volume, thus ,usually, efforts are make to get a flat profile of the physical dose PD for a given beam direction within the 15 target volume (see Figures 7 and 8, where SOBP is representing the so-called spread out Bragg peak).

The clinical prescribed dose in the cobalt gray equivalent (CGE) is then obtained by multiplying the physical proton dose by constant RBE value of 1.1, which is the average RBE 20 of protons used in clinical applications. But the biological response of the tissue, which can be described by introducing the concept of a "biological equivalent dose BED", is not completely flat as the physical one, due to the fact that RBE changes with depth. This can be seen in Figure 7, where the 25 BED is scaled by the constant factor of 1.1 in case of proton irradiation. In the distal region of the SOBP the dose is given primarily by protons with low energy (high LET), thus by the superposition of Bragg-peaks, instead in the proximal region the dose is given primarily by the superposition of 30 protons of the plateau. Therefore, an increasing biological equivalent dose with depth is expected while the physical dose is flat. The discrepancy between the physical and the biological equivalent dose is not significantly pronounced for protons, but it becomes relevant for heavy ions 35 applications, like the use of carbon ions in radiotherapy. In this case, an optimisation of the biological equivalent dose BED instead of the physical dose PD is absolutely necessary

and is always the case. The result of a such an optimisation for protons is plotted in Figure 8. Now the profile of the biological equivalent dose BED is flat while the physical dose PD decreases with depth. As well for protons this would 5 be the best optimisation process. The development of models that describe the biological equivalent dose BED is a big challenge, which is based on in-depth biological examinations, like the interpretation of the damage of irradiated biological cells.

10 Due to the strong tissue and dose dependence of the biological response an unique model is not expected. What has to be pointed out yet is that, by steering the ratio of the two scintillating powders, it is possible to create 15 dosimeters that simulate a given biological model, so to measure the biological equivalent dose BED, and others that at the same time can measure the physical dose PD, as make a comparison between them. Thus, with these detectors, it is much easier to measure the biological equivalent dose BED, 20 because the use of "biological dosimeters", i.e biological cells, is avoided.